

THE
RECRUIT
NOTEBOOK



Recruit Training Regiment
MCRD, San Diego, California

1st EDITION
1962



BASIC INFORMATION
ORGANIZATION WEEK

TO YOU AS FUTURE MARINES
WELCOME ABOARD

You young men are citizens of the strongest nation on this earth, the United States of America. You, and people like you, are the reason for that strength. Individually, you may be physically weak. But from this day, and each succeeding day during your training, you must dedicate yourself to becoming physically strong, mentally awake, and morally strong, so that you will be able to do your part in keeping your country strong and free. We Americans—you and I—our fathers and mothers—and all of our loved ones—must be thankful for the strength and freedom of our country. But being thankful is not enough. Our freedoms were hard won, and it is our job to protect them.

Why do we have so many freedoms and such a great American way of life? It is the result of the hard work of honest, dedicated people who have made this nation a great democracy. Marines before you have died fighting to protect it and to keep it free, to keep it a land where all men are created free. Many of your parents and their parents before them—your relatives and friends, have done something to help make this country great. You—each and every one of you—must now do your part honestly and faithfully.

When you enlisted, you raised your right hand and swore that you would bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America, and that you would serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever. This is a sacred oath taken by you of your own free will and there is a great trust placed in you by the people of America, that you honor your oath. If you are to be a United States Marine, you will honor your oath—cherish it as only free Americans can, and fulfill it—both in spirit and letter.

Our Motto—The Marines' Motto is Semper Fidelis. Its meaning is this: "Always faithful"—faithful to yourself, your comrades, your Corps, your Country, and your God. While you are here, we will teach you the real meaning of this motto. We intend to teach you what you have to know if you are to be a Marine, a member of the finest fighting force in the world.

BI-1

TRAINING

Recruit training is tough. It has to be in order for the Marine Corps to maintain its unbeatable reputation. Always remember, hundreds of thousands of other young men just like you have gone through recruit training. After you have finished your eleven weeks of recruit training, you will be a basic Marine. You, your family and friends will be proud of the fact that you completed this phase of your Marine Corps career, and that you have become a member of the world's finest fighting outfit. The treatment you will receive here will be different from that which you have been used to. You are expected to act like a man and you will be treated as one. It will be hard for you but it will be fair. Remember, many men have passed and many men will follow you through these doors to success.

BI-3

A CREED FOR MARINES

To be a Marine

You have to believe in:

YOURSELF . . . YOUR FELLOW MARINE

YOUR GOD . . . YOUR COUNTRY . . . YOUR CORPS

— SEMPER FIDELIS —

YOUR CONDUCT

Obey orders quickly and to the best of your ability. Never leave your assigned area unless you obtain permission from the non-commissioned officer responsible for your training, your Drill Instructor. Always wear the proper uniform. Your Drill Instructor will tell you what to wear. Never put your hands in your pockets. Do not wear your cap indoors or go outdoors without it on. The only time you will wear a cap inside is when you are under arms.

BI-2

BI-4

GENERAL INFORMATION

There are certain other things you should know immediately. Here they are:

POSITION OF ATTENTION

The position of attention is the basic military position. It indicates that you are alert and ready for instructions. Come to attention with smartness and snap at the commands **FALL IN** or **ATTENTION**. Thereafter, move only as ordered until given **AT EASE**, **REST**, **FALL OUT**, or until you are dismissed. To come to attention:

- 1 Bring your left heel against the right
- 2 Turn your feet out equally to form an angle of 45°. Keep your heels on the same line and touching.
- 3 Your legs must be straight without stiffness. Weight of the body is distributed evenly on both feet.
- 4 Keep your hips and shoulders level and your chest lifted.
- 5 Your arms must hang naturally, thumbs along the trouser seams, palms facing inward toward your legs, and fingers extended (not stiffly) and joined.
- 6 Keep your head and body erect. Look straight ahead. Keep your mouth closed and your chin pulled in slightly. Eyes must look directly forward.
- 7 Stand still and do not talk.

BI-5

PERSONAL ACTION

There is a proper method of addressing anyone other than another recruit. It is done by assuming the position of attention and saying: "Sir, Pvt (last name) requests permission to speak to the (Drill Instructor, Lieutenant, Doctor), etc."

Proper method of entering the duty hut, office or building is to **Knock three (3) times** and say "Sir, Pvt (last name), Platoon No. _____, requests permission to enter the (duty office, company office), etc."

BI-7

SALUTING

This is a courtesy which is rendered to every officer you may meet or see. You will recognize an officer by the metal insignia that is worn on the collar of the shirt and on the shoulder of his coat. These metal insignia will be in the form of gold or silver bars, oak leaves, silver eagle or silver star.

After you have been in the Marine Corps a few months, you will be able to recognize an officer in several other ways by his hat, by his shoes, by his uniform, etc., but while in recruit training watch for the metal insignia for recognition. The rank insignia are included in the material that you now have. Study them well.

When approaching an officer and he is approximately 6 paces from you, assume a good posture and raise your right hand directly and smartly until the tip of your forefinger touches the lower part of the cap above and slightly right of your right eye. Thumb and fingers must be straight and touching each other, upper arm level with the deck (ground) and forearm at a 45° angle, wrist and hand straight as a continuation of the line made by your forearm. With the salute, give a verbal greeting such as, "Good Morning, Sir," and hold the salute until it is returned by the officer, then cut away your hand smartly—all the way back to your side. The salute will be rendered only at "quick time" if you are moving; it is not necessary to come to the halt prior to saluting.

Never salute indoors unless you are on duty and are covered. If an officer enters a room you are in, call "ATTENTION" and remain at the position of attention until given "AT EASE" or until the officer leaves the room.

When passing an officer from the rear, move to his left side, render the hand salute and state, "By your leave, Sir," hold the salute until the officer has stated "carry on" or "granted" and has returned the hand salute, then pass the officer and continue on your way.

BI-6

PROPER TERMINOLOGY

Marines have an interesting and colorful vocabulary. As Marines, we use many terms for things that are different from the terms used by civilians. With time and experience, this vocabulary grows. Here are a few of the more common words that you will hear often.

In a building we find:

DECKS	instead of floors
LADDERS	instead of stairs
BULKHEADS	instead of walls
SCUTTLEBUTTS	instead of drinking fountains
OVERHEADS	instead of ceilings
BRIGHTWORK	instead of brass or shiny metal
HEADS	not bathrooms or latrines
SQUADBAYS	are large rooms where men live
RACKS or BUNKS	are beds
A PASSAGEWAY	is a corridor or hallway

Around a mess hall we find:

CHOW	meaning food
GALLEY	meaning kitchen
SPUD LOCKER	meaning a place where fresh vegetables are prepared
MESSMEN	not K.P.'s or mess-cooks
SCULLERY	is where dishes are washed
REEFER	is a large refrigerator or refrigerated room

BI-8

G. I. HOUSE is where garbage is stored until it is hauled away.

CHOW DOWN When we are eating. We eat

RED LEAD which is catsup, and in coffee, we use

SIDE ARMS which are cream and sugar.

When we talk of places, we may say:

BOONDOCKS for woods or wilds

PROPERTY SHED for a place where organizational property is stored

REGIMENTAL AREA nat R.T.R. area

FIRST BATTALION MESSHALL not mess #400

QUARTERS not billets. When we go

TOPSIDE we go upstairs, and

BELOW downstairs.

These terms apply to our uniform or personal property:

TWO BLOCKED a necktie worn snugly around the collar with the knot positioned exactly in the "v" of the buttoned shirt.

We wear:

TROUSERS not pants

D I.'s wear:

FIELD HATS not campaign hats.

GEAR is any property or equipment.

PERSONAL GEAR is personal property. In our personal gear we always have a

HOUSE-WIFE which is a sewing kit. Marines have

SEA BAGS which are duffel bags, not barracks bags.

IRISH PENNANTS are loose strings or straps that detract from a neat appearance.

BI-9

YOUR VALUABLES

If you possess any valuable items at this time, such as cameras, portable radios, you will mail them home, or you may turn them in and you will be given a receipt for these items. Keep this receipt and do not lose it. After graduation, you will have the opportunity to go to the Provost Marshal's office and repossess these items. Remember.

1. Do not lend money to anyone
2. Do not contribute or donate to anyone or anything. The only collection you are allowed to donate to on your own is the church collection during Divine Services. When a COMMISSIONED officer witnesses it, you may contribute to fund drives for charity or to group purchases at the Marine Exchange.
3. Do not give away any of your clothes or possessions

CONTRABAND

Contraband is any item that you have with you and are not supposed to have. Before you leave Receiving Barracks, make sure that you have turned in all these items to one of the instructors that worked with you when you first arrived here at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot. If you are caught with any of these items in your possession after leaving Receiving Barracks, you will be punished. Make sure that the only things you keep with you are the things you have received or will receive from the Marine Corps while in Recruit Training at this Depot.

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When referring to certain people, we say:

COMMANDING OFFICER not CO or "Old Man" or anything disrespectful

SERGEANTS MAJOR not sergeant majors, when there are more than one. A

WOMAN MARINE or W. M. by any other name is not correct and is disrespectful.

A RUNNER is a messenger

These are terms applied to things we do. We

SHIP OVER or reenlist for another

CRUISE which is an enlistment period

SHOVE OFF means leave the vicinity, and

KNOCK IT OFF means stop what you are doing.

SURVEY means turn in an unserviceable item.

POLICE means clean up or make tidy. When we

LISTEN UP we give attention in order to hear

SCOOP or DOPE which is news or information. We do not listen to

SCUTTLEBUTT which is rumor.

SECURE means stop, make fast, cease work, or put away

UNDER ARMS means armed with a weapon

We always say,

O FIVE HUNDRED never 0 five 00, and

SIX AUGUST never August sixth

Though there are many more terms that you will learn, these will help you to start off

PROFANITY, swearing, and verbal filth is not permitted. It is a poor crutch for a man with a small vocabulary and little intelligence

BI-10

SICK CALL

If you feel sick or have any other problems concerning your health, report to your platoon commander or one of his junior Drill Instructors immediately. Do not run the chance of spreading a disease or causing serious injury to yourself.

MAIL

Correspondence—Write your parents and friends as often as you can. Write whatever you want, but **ALWAYS WRITE THE TRUTH**. Do not lie, exaggerate, or give wrong implications. If you do, you will cause extreme worry or concern by your family or friends for something that is false.

Your mailing address is:

PVT Richard A. Lerf

Serial No. 2000

Platoon No. 340

Marine Corps Recruit Depot
San Diego 40, California

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MESSING

This is a Marine Corps term for eating. You are assigned to the same mess hall where you will eat all of your meals while undergoing recruit training, except when at the rifle range. As you enter the mess hall, you will be assigned one of a number of sections to sit in. The information will be given to you by one of your Drill Instructors. You will remove your cap, place it in your hip pocket and will take a metal tray. You will come to a line where you may choose your own salads, and then hot foods will be placed on your tray. Take all you want and take at least a portion of all foods offered. At the end of the chow line, you will find cups and silverware. Take one of each. Do not handle cups or silverware other than your own as this spreads germs. When you have everything you need, move out of the line and proceed to your designated section. Milk cartons are placed on tables, and when empty, may be exchanged at the end of the chow line. Coffee pitchers are placed on tables and may be refilled from coffee urn at the end of the chow line. Eat everything you take, and remember that good table manners are part of your life here. When you have finished eating all of the food on your tray, if you are still hungry, you may obtain second helpings if available. After you have finished your meal, insure that your immediate area is policed up and then proceed to dump your trash, place your eating utensils and tray into the proper receptacles and then join your platoon.

BI-13

FIRES

Always be conscious of the possibility of fires in your area. Be careful with matches and cigarettes. Report immediately any fire, regardless of how small, to your Drill Instructor or someone other than a recruit.

YOUR PHYSICAL CONDITIONING PROGRAM

1. This is the program that you will follow:
 - a. Each morning you will exercise, and run each afternoon. Each week the run will increase in speed and distance. You start with $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile and progress until in your last week you are running a fast 2 miles.
 - b. Each afternoon you will do strength exercises for 15 minutes in the first week and will increase 5 minutes each week until you are doing 50 minutes of strength exercises in your last three weeks.

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c. Strength tests:

There are three strength tests while you are in recruit training, in your 1st week, 3rd week, and 9th week. You must make a maximum effort in each event. Here are the test exercises:

- (1) Pull ups
- (2) Push ups
- (3) Sit ups—2-minute time limit
- (4) Step ups—3-minute time limit
- (5) 300-yard run

d. In the 10th week of training, you will receive a **combat readiness test**. You will be in full combat uniform with rifle. The events are:

1. Climbing Uphill (Step-ups).

Requires a recruit to step up and down an 18" step. Satisfactory score: 60 up and down steps in 3 minutes.

2. Rope Climb.

Requires a recruit to climb a 20' knotted rope. Satisfactory time: 30 seconds.

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3. Evacuation Carry.

Requires a recruit to run 50 yards in a zig-zag route, pick up and carry a simulated wounded man 50 yards. Satisfactory time: 42 seconds.

4. Advance by Fire and Maneuver.

Requires a recruit to cover a distance of 175 yards, including a jump over an 8-foot ditch. The first 25 yards of the course are traversed by creeping and crawling, followed by a zig-zag run to include hitting the deck 3 times and assuming the firing position. Satisfactory time: 3 minutes.

5. Forced March

Requires a recruit to walk or double time three (3) miles in thirty-six (36) minutes without any halts. Each recruit will carry his own individual equipment and weapon from start to finish.

e. Hikes: You will make three different hikes while in recruit training. They will be

1. To the rifle range—about 6 miles
2. From the rifle range—about 6 miles.
3. A conditioning hike in the 9th week of about 10 miles

2. Log exercises and Obstacle Courses are used continually throughout your training to develop your confidence, strength, and teamwork

3. Each Sunday afternoon you will participate in organized athletics, such as football, soccer, basketball, volleyball, boxing, and a military field day

BI-16

PAY GRADE

BI-18

E-9 SERGEANT MAJOR MASTER GUNNERY SERGEANT		TEMPORARY GRADES DURING TRANSITION TO NEW GRADE STRUCTURE	
E-8 FIRST SERGEANT MASTER SERGEANT			
E-7 GUNNERY SERGEANT		E-7 MASTER SERGEANT	
E-6 STAFF SERGEANT		E-6 GUNNERY SERGEANT	
E-5 SERGEANT		E-5 STAFF SERGEANT	
E-4 CORPORAL		E-4 SERGEANT	
E-3 LANCE CORPORAL		E-3 CORPORAL	
E-2 PRIVATE FIRST CLASS			
E-1 PRIVATE			

INSTRUCTIONS TO RECRUITS RECEIVING VISITORS

Because of the many things that have to be accomplished to turn you into a basic Marine, and time being extremely limited for this training, you will not be allowed visits by parents and relatives until after you have completed four weeks of training. Having been granted the privilege of receiving visitors, you are directed to follow the below listed instructions:

1. You will not enter any civilian motor vehicle
2. You will not consume any alcoholic beverages.
3. You will conduct yourself in a military manner at all times and wear your uniform in accordance with existing regulations.
4. You and your guests are authorized to use the following areas only:
 - a. Recruit Reception Center Bldg #340
 - b. Patio areas at either end of Bldg #340
 - c. Patio area opposite enlisted lounge, Bldg #346
 - d. Patio area west of Bldg #342
5. Smoking and the consumption of food and beverages is authorized only in the areas listed above.
6. You will not enter the enlisted lounge, Bldg #346. Your guests may purchase refreshments at the enlisted lounge; however, you will await their return in the patio area across the street.
7. You will return to the Recruit Reception Center, Bldg #340, by 1600 and check in.

BI-20

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS' RANK STRUCTURE

BI-19

MAJOR GOLD		★★★★★ GENERAL
CAPTAIN		★★★ LIEUTENANT GENERAL
FIRST LIEUTENANT SILVER		★★ MAJOR GENERAL
SECOND LIEUTENANT GOLD		★ BRIGADIER GENERAL
W-4 WARRANT OFFICER RED SILVER		
W-3 WARRANT OFFICER RED SILVER		
W-2 WARRANT OFFICER RED GOLD		★ SILVER LIEUTENANT COLONEL
W-1 WARRANT OFFICER RED GOLD		



CLOTHING & EQUIPMENT
CLOTHING & EQUIPMENT
MARINE CORPS PACK
SHELTER TENTS

CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT

1. The Marine Corps Manual states that "No enlisted person in the naval service shall have in his possession, without permission from proper authority, any article of wearing apparel or bedding belonging to any other person in the naval service." If, with permission from proper authority, you have an article of clothing with another man's name on it, an appropriate entry must be made in your service record book.

2. Marking of Clothing—You must know these things.

- a. All articles of clothing, except those issued on temporary memorandum receipt, are marked in a prescribed manner with the owner's last name and initials
- b. Marking is accomplished with black or white ink, as appropriate, with letters not more than 1/2 inch high. Black ink is used on light colored materials and white ink on dark colored materials. The exception to this is the man's green scarf, which shall be marked with black ink.
- c. Marking machines, stencils, name tapes or stamps may be used as appropriate.
- d. Where the word "right" or "left" is used to describe the location of a name on an article, it will be the wearer's right or left when the article is worn.

- (1) Bag, duffel: In the center of bottom on outside.
- (2) Belts: In the center of underside of belts (except trouser belts), parallel to the top, 6 inches from the plate or buckle. Trouser, web, belt: In the center, 1 inch from the buckle.

CE-2

- (15) Raincoat, nylon-rayon, green: Centered on the inside of the neckband.
- (16) Scarf, neckwear, green: Name tape will not be used. Place scarf with narrow edges to the right and left with long edges parallel to person marking scarf. Place name in lower right corner, in black ink, name to read from left to right, bottom of name parallel to and 1/8-inch from long edge, letter of name 2 inches from right narrow edge.
- (17) Shirt: In the center on the inside of the neckband
- (18) Shoes: Inside of the outboard side near the top, parallel to the upper edge.
- (19) Socks: On the smooth weave of the sock, one inch from and parallel to the seam joining the ribbed and smooth weaves.
- (20) Trousers: Inside the right waistband.
- (21) Undershirt: Across the center of the back inside, one inch below the neckline seam.

3. Initial clothing issue consists of the articles of clothing issued to Marines who come in the Corps on active duty for a full tour. Cost of this initial issue can amount to about \$175.00

Since 10 November 1775, Marines have been noted not only for their outstanding feats in battle but also for the neat manner in which they dress and care for their uniform. It is your responsibility and your duty to give the proper care to your uniform. You must wear it properly and proudly.

CE-2

- (3) Cap, frame: On the inside of the sweatband, in the center, at the right side, parallel to the edge.
- (4) Cap, garrison: In the center of the lining of the right side, one inch from and parallel to the right edge.
- (5) Cap, utility: In the center of the underside of the visor.
- (6) Coats, enlisted men: On the lining of right sleeve, near and parallel to the shoulder seam.
- (7) Shirt, utility: Outside, horizontally centered one-half inch above the pocket of the left breast.
- (8) Cover, cap: Inside of the band on the right side, on the double edge.
- (9) Drawers: On the outside of the right half waistband parallel to the edge. For drawers with expanding waistband, marked on the right side below the elastic.
- (10) Gloves: Inside the wrists, parallel to the edge.
- (11) Jacket, man's green: On the lining of the right sleeve, near and parallel to the shoulder seam.
- (12) Liner, overcoat: In the center on the inside of the neckband.
- (13) Necktie: In the center of the neck loop of the necktie.
- (14) Overcoat, wool, green: On the lining of the right sleeve near and parallel to the shoulder seam.

CE-2

CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT

4. As a recruit in the Marine Corps, you are given the clothing necessary to fully outfit you for duty in the Marine Corps. This is called the initial clothing issue and costs the Marine Corps about \$175.00 at the present time.

- 1 Clasp, Necktie, gold
- 2 Coot, Man's, green
- 1 Cover, Service cap: green
- 1 Cover, Service cap: khaki, tropical
- 6 Drawers, Men's: cotton, white, pr.
- 1 Frame, Service Cap
- 1 Gloves, Leather: dress, pr.
- 1 Insignia, Bofs: black, cover
- 1 Insignia, Bofs: black, collar, pr.
- 1 Bag, Duffel
- 2 Belt, Coot, Man's wool, green
- 2 Belt, Trousers. web, khaki
- 2 Boot, Combat
- 1 Buckle: f, belt, web, khaki
- 1 Buckle: f, belt, wool, blue or green
- 1 Cap, Garrison, green
- 1 Cap, Garrison, khaki, cotton
- 1 Cap, Garrison, khaki, tropical
- 3 Cap, utility
- 1 Insignia, Bofs: black, collar, lt.
- 2 Necktie: khaki (man's)
- 1 Overcoat, Man's: wool, green
- 1 Scarf, Neckwear: rayon-acetate, tissue, f.g.
- 2 Shirt, Man's: cotton, khaki
- 3 Shirt, Man's: sateen (utility)
- 3 Shirt, Man's: khaki, tropical
- 1 Shoe, Dress: Man's, pr.
- 4 Socks, Men's: brown, pr.
- 4 Socks, Men's: w. cushion sole, black, pr.
- 2 Trousers, Men's: green w/hip pockets, pr
- 2 Trousers, Men's: khaki, cotton /hip pockets, pr.
- 3 Trousers, Men's. khaki tropical, pr.
- 3 Trousers, Men's. sateen (utility), pr.
- 6 Undershirt, Man's. cotton, white
- 1 Raincoat

CE-2

2. Once you have received your initial issue, it is your responsibility to keep all your clothing in good serviceable condition. The Marine Corps assists you by giving you, after six months of service, money to use to keep your clothing acceptable. This extra money is called a clothing allowance.

- a. After six months, your pay will include a \$4.20 clothing allowance each month.
- b. After thirty-six months, your clothing allowance will increase to \$6.00 per month.
- c. It will be your responsibility to spend this money on replacement and repair of your uniforms.

3. Remember that you are entitled to free alteration on your uniforms for the first six months you are in the Marine Corps. Check the fit of your uniforms before this period is passed.

4. While you are in the Marine Corps, you can always expect to stand clothing inspections. This is done to allow your commanders to insure.

- a. That you have the required amount of clothing.
- b. That the condition and repair of the clothing is satisfactory.
- c. That the clothing is properly marked.
- d. That the clothing is receiving proper care and cleaning.

CE-2

SHELTER TENTS

As Marines, we must know how to provide ourselves with shelter in the field. With no other equipment than what you carry on your back, you can construct a shelter tent. Knowing how to construct this shelter tent properly will determine whether you spend a comfortable or a miserable night in the field.

1. Necessary Equipment

- a. Two shelter halves—each man supplies one
- b. Two tent poles—each man supplies one
- c. Ten tent pins—each man supplies five
- d. Two guy lines—each man supplies one

2. Selection of site should include:

- a. Proper drainage
 - (1) Never pitch in a dry stream bed
 - (2) Avoid hill bottoms
 - (3) Avoid wet or marshy ground
- b. Soil—must be suitable for anchoring tent pins
- c. Camouflage—tent must blend with terrain

3. Ditching (keeping water out of tent)

- a. Dig a small ditch completely around tent and lead away from tent
- b. Excess dirt is piled against sides of tent

4. Padding the ground

- a. To insulate against cold and dampness, place poncho over whatever vegetation can be found, such as grass, hay, or tender branches of trees or bushes

5. Procedure in the event of fire

- a. Pull the poles and pins and collapse tent.
- b. Beat out fire by smothering with water, sand or dirt.

Living in the field either in combat or on maneuvers can be rough enough at best. By following the steps listed, we can prepare ourselves a home away from home that will give us the maximum comfort possible.

ST-1

THE MARINE CORPS PACK, M1941

1. General—Your pack consists of the haversack, knapsack, and the belt suspenders. This is issued to you as your basic individual equipment.

- a. The haversack is designed to carry personal articles, a change of underclothing, and one day's ration.
- b. The knapsack is designed to carry additional clothing, and may be used during travel by ship or rail when your sea bag is not accessible.
- c. Belt suspenders assist in supporting the cartridge belt, with its equipment, from the shoulders.

2. Marine Packs

Several packs can be made from your three major components. They are the light marching pack, the marching pack, the field marching pack, the transport pack, and the field transport pack. There are other packs that can be made up, but for special uses. You will find out more about them as you continue your Marine Corps career.

- a. Your light marching pack consists of the haversack supported by its own suspender straps. It may be used with or without the cartridge belt.
- b. The marching pack consists of the haversack, belt suspenders, and cartridge belt. The marching pack is used in combat and on marches and field exercises not involving bivouac.
- c. The field marching pack consists of the marching pack and the short blanket roll. It is carried on marches and field exercises involving bivouac. Components of the short blanket roll are one blanket, one guy line, five

MP 1-5

tent pins, one tent pole, one shelter half, and two shelter tent straps which are used to secure the blanket roll to the haversack.

- d. The transport pack consists of the marching pack (haversack, belt suspenders, and cartridge belt) and the knapsack. The knapsack is secured to the bottom of the haversack by the use of the coupling strap. The transport pack may be used when traveling by rail, ship, or other transportation when blankets are not required.
- e. The field transport pack consists of the transport pack (haversack, knapsack, belt suspenders, and cartridge belt) and the long blanket roll. The long blanket roll has the same components as the short blanket roll except that two blankets may be used. The field transport pack is used when traveling by rail, ship, or other transport, and for field exercises when rapid foot movement is not essential.

3. Wearing of the pack.

An ill-fitting or incorrectly worn pack will chafe and tire the wearer because of unequal weight distribution. The pack should be worn as listed below:

- a. Top of the haversack at right angle to the neck and even with the shoulder level of the wearer.
- b. Sides of the haversack and knapsack should be parallel to the long axis of the body.
- c. The blanket roll should be rolled as tightly as possible, its ends evenly aligned on both sides of the pack, and the free edge up and to the rear. Blanket roll straps should be tightly secured with no loose ends showing.

MP 1-5

d. Contents should be packed so that hard items do not dig into the back. This can be accomplished by placing the poncha and clothing on the side nearest the wearer's back.

4. Care and Cleaning.

a. All canvas equipment (packs, canteen cover, suspender straps, etc.) are cleaned by brushing with a dry brush or, if necessary, scrubbing with a brush dipped in mild, soapy, lukewarm water.

SEE DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS

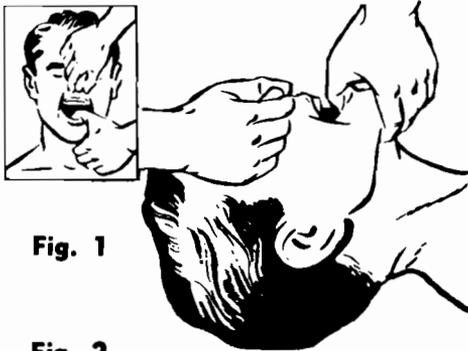


Fig. 1

Fig. 2



FA

MP 1-5



HEALTH
SANITATION AND HYGIENE
FIRST AID

MOUTH TO MOUTH ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION (INSUFFLATION)

When a person cannot breathe for himself due to electric shock, gas asphyxiation or drowning, you may preserve a life if you do the following at once:

1. **If Air Passage Is Blocked**, clear at once by striking victim sharply on back, by dislodging the obstruction with your fingers, or by drawing it out by suction.
2. **Start Insufflation Immediately**—The first several seconds are vitally important. **Do not delay resuscitation** to summon doctor or aid, transport victim or give secondary first aid.
3. **Place Victim on His Back** with neck fully extended (head back). A coat or pillow placed beneath his shoulders will help maintain this position.
4. **Elevate Victim's Jaw** by inserting your thumb between his teeth, grasping the lower jaw and lifting it forcefully upward until the lower teeth are higher than the upper teeth.
5. **Close Victim's Nose** by pinching the nose between the finger and thumb. (See figure #1)
6. **Cover Victim's Mouth** by placing your mouth completely over his with **airtight contact**. (See figure #2)
7. **Blow Air** into the victim's lungs until you see the chest rise (less forcefully for children); remove your mouth and let him exhale. If chest does not rise, check the position of his head and jaw (Steps #3 and #4); check for air passage obstructions.
8. Repeat the above steps about 12 times a minute until victim revives. (20 times a minute for children)

FA

FIRST AID

1. What is first aid? First aid is the care you may give to yourself or to your buddies who have become casualties, before regular medical attention can be administered by our medical corpsmen or doctors.
2. You may have to render first aid at anytime. To do so properly, you should recognize the types of bleeding, which are as follows:
 - a. Arterial—Blood is bright red in color and if the wound is not too deep, blood will spurt with each beat of the heart.
 - b. Venous—Blood is dark red in color and flows in a steady stream.
 - c. Capillary—Blood oozes from wound.
3. If a wound is deep, the victim can have all three types of bleeding at the same time. In all first aid procedures you follow a sequence known as "the three life-saving steps."
 - a. "Stop the bleeding." The person giving First Aid will use pressure bandage, elevation, pressure point, tourniquet, or a combination of these to stop the loss of blood. Remember: The tourniquet should be used only as a last resort to stop the bleeding.
 - b. "Protect the wound" is the second step in the sequence, which means to cover the wound with a sterile dressing to keep out dirt and germs and help prevent infection.
 - c. "Prevent or treat for shock" must be used with all types of injuries. A person in shock may tremble, appear nervous, be very pale, wet with sweat or unconscious. Regardless of condition of person, keep the victim comfortably warm, move him as little as possible, handle him gently and elevate the feet (if the wound permits). This action can greatly reduce or prevent shock.

FA-1

FIRST AID

1. It must be stressed that if you are giving first aid to your buddy, you must follow the three life-saving steps previously discussed. In addition to these steps there are special wounds that may require additional treatments and special precautions.
 - a. Chest wound—try to make wound as air-tight as possible by covering with a bandage.
 - b. Belly wounds—Do **not** give the victim drink or food. Cover the wound with a sterile bandage, wet dressing if intestines are exposed, dry if not exposed.
 - c. Head wounds—Do not give the victim morphine, keep him flat and level and be alert for breathing or choking problems.
 - d. Burns:
 - (1) Types
 - (a) 1st degree, red skin
 - (b) 2nd degree, blisters
 - (c) 3rd degree, charred or cooked skin
 - (2) Treatment is to cover the burn with sterile dressing and get potent medical attention as soon as possible. Shock and infection are the main dangers from burns.
2. Heat exhaustion is common and can happen at any time. Be alert for it.
 - a. Indication. Your buddy may be extremely tired, dizzy, and sick to the stomach, and have a pale face, cold skin, and be sweating heavily.
 - b. Treatment. If conscious—give generous doses of salt and water. If unconscious—no liquids—in either case, treat for **shock**.

FA-2

3. Heat stroke is common and will cause a man to have a headache, be dizzy, vomit, and have a **hot and dry skin**, a **red face** and a high fever. Try to move him quickly to a shaded or cool spot, elevate his head, cool his body and give him cool salted water, if conscious.
4. The two types of broken bones, or fractures, are treated as follows:
 - a. Simple fracture, or break in the bone. Place splints alongside the break and firmly secure to body or put in a sling.
 - b. Compound fracture, or break in bone and skin. Cover the wound and then treat as in a simple break.
5. Remember, when transporting your buddy who has been hurt, always try to use a stretcher or litter, and remember that unnecessary movement can cause even greater damage. Be careful in handling him.

FA-2

SANITATION AND HYGIENE

1. Personal hygiene is the set of rules each Marine must live by to stay in good physical health.
2. In the Marine Corps, your health is very basic to your performance. If you are sick, you are of little value as a Marine. Therefore, it is only logical that your personal hygiene will be continually stressed and improved while you are a Marine.
3. Disease is caused by germs entering the body through our food, through the air we breathe, through breaks in our skin or the other natural openings of our body.
4. You can stay healthy longer if you do these things:
 - a. Bathing—Bathe at least once a day, scrubbing all parts of your body with soap and with water.
 - b. Care of teeth—Brush your teeth at least once daily, preferred after every meal, if possible. Use dental floss to remove lodged food particles between the teeth; and visit the dentist twice a year.
 - c. Washing hands—After using the head and before every meal, wash your hands with soap and water; keep your nails trimmed and clean.
 - d. Coughing and sneezing—If possible, avoid people who have colds. If you have a cough or cold, use a handkerchief to cover your mouth when you cough or sneeze.
 - e. Spitting—Sputum is discharge from nose, throat and mouth, and is an extremely active carrier of germs. It collects in the throat and mouth. If you must spit, spit in the head or your handkerchief, or swallow it if no facility is available. Do not spit on the deck.

SH-1

5. You can have better physical health if you do these things.

a. Take care of your feet by:

- (1) Washing daily with soap and water and then dry thoroughly.
 - (2) Trim toenails straight across, file sharp and ragged edges. Do not tear.
 - (3) Blisters must never be punctured by a recruit. If a blister is painful, report to sick call for treatment. If necessary, the corpsman may puncture the blister and apply medication to prevent infection.
 - (4) Corns, bunions, ingrown toenails and serious abrasions should be treated by a corpsman.
 - (5) Athlete's foot is cracking of the skin between and under the toes, or a general itching. The best prevention against athlete's foot is to keep feet dry and clean, use shower shoes in the living area and showers, and apply foot powder daily. See corpsman if this condition appears.
 - (6) Change your socks daily. Make sure that they fit without wrinkles, are loose enough for free toe movement, and that they have no holes.
 - (7) Your shoes must fit. Tight shoes cause binding and pressure. Large shoes cause blisters. Wrong size socks cause sore feet, just as improper size shoes. If the size of your socks or shoes feels wrong, check with your Drill Instructor.
- b. **Bowels**—Get in the practice of regular bowel movements. The drinking of ample water during the day helps to regulate bowels. Don't use laxatives unless the doctor approves it, and if you have any cramps or loose bowels, report to sickbay.

SH-1

SANITATION AND HYGIENE

In the field, the proper use of heads and care of mess gear is necessary. Proper care and use will reduce the possibility of spreading germs carried by the fly. The diseases most commonly spread by the fly are dysentery, typhoid fever and, in some areas, cholera.

The fly picks up germs from body waste, diseased persons and spoiled food, and spreads them by body contact, excretion, and vomiting. To avoid some of the menaces, we can properly use our heads and care for mess gear in the following manner.

1. **Heads:**

- a. **Cat Holes**—A Cat Hole is a method of depositing our waste when we are on a hike. We merely dig a small hole, deposit the waste, and cover the hole.
- b. **Straddle Trench**—A straddle trench is a head one (1) foot wide, two (2) feet deep, and three (3) feet long; it will accommodate ten (10) men for 24 hours. Make sure when you leave the area this head is covered with earth and marked. The dirt from the trench is left alongside, with an entrenching tool, to cover waste as it is deposited.
- c. **Deep Pit Head**—This will be installed by the engineers, and is designed to accommodate a large number of men indefinitely.

2. **Mess Gear:**

- a. **Before Eating**—Dip your mess gear in boiling water for a minimum of three (3) seconds.
- b. **After Eating**—Scrape off food into garbage can or waste pits, dip mess gear in warm soapy water, wash in hot soapy water and rinse in actively boiling water, twirl mess gear to air dry and restore.

SH-2



UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE NAVY REGULATIONS INTERIOR GUARD

INTERIOR GUARD

1. **General:** Any commander may establish an interior guard to preserve order, protect property, and enforce regulations within the limits of his command.
2. **Composition:**
 - a. Main guards.
 - b. Special guards.
 - c. Brig guards.
3. **Orders:**
 - a. **General Orders** apply to all sentries of the main and special guard. They do not change and are the same throughout the Armed Forces. All sentries of the main and special guard are required to **MEMORIZE, KNOW, and COMPLY** with the General Orders.
 - b. **Special Orders** are the do's and don'ts for any one post, and differ from post to post. They are originated by the Commanding Officer.

GENERAL ORDERS

1. To take charge of this post and all government property in view.
2. To walk my post in a military manner, keeping always on the alert, and observing everything that takes place within sight or hearing.
3. To report all violations of orders I am instructed to enforce.
4. To repeat all calls from posts more distant from the guardhouse than my own.
5. To quit my post only when properly relieved.
6. To receive, obey, and pass on to the sentry who relieves me all orders from the Commanding Officer, Field Officer of the Day, Officer of the Day, officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard only.
7. To talk to no one except in line of duty.
8. To give the alarm in case of fire or disorder.
9. To call the corporal of the guard in any case not covered by instructions.
10. To salute all officers, and all colors and standards not cased.
11. To be especially watchful at night and, during the time for challenging, to challenge all persons on or near my post, and to allow no one to pass without proper authority.

IG 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5

ORGANIZATION OF THE GUARD

1. **Commanding Officer** is responsible for the security of his command. With this in mind, he sets up his interior guard; he is also the senior member of the guard.
2. **Field Officer of the Day** is used when there are two or more interior guards to coordinate and represents the Commanding Officer in his absence.
3. **Officer of the Day** is responsible for the performance by the guard.
4. **Commander of the Guard** is responsible for the instruction, discipline and performance of the guard.
5. **Sergeant of the Guard** has general supervision over all enlisted men of the guard; is thoroughly familiar with all guard orders; is responsible for all guard property, inspects every relief of the guard at least once; tour of duty is 24 hours.
6. **Corporal of the Guard** posts and relieves sentries of his relief; instructs all members of his relief; checks appearance and fitness, and condition of arms; issues ammunition and makes sure his relief is thoroughly schooled in general and special orders; stands same watch as relief.
7. **Main Guard Sentries:** All members of the guard will **memorize, understand, and comply** with the General Orders for sentries; and also understand and comply with the special orders applying to their particular post.
8. **Field music of the Guard** sounds all calls; remains in the guard house during his tour of duty.
9. **Supernumeraries of the Guard** are extra members of each relief of the guard; they are used whenever a sentry must be relieved from post by other than the regular relief.

IG 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5

UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE

1. The Uniform Code of Military Justice is a federal law, that governs personnel in the armed forces. It works in the same way for us as civil law does for civilians. Uniform Code of Military Justice was put into effect in May 1951.
2. It is just as easy to live within the law in military life as it is in civilian life. However, much of your new military life and the laws that govern us are new to you. You should know about them. One of the Articles, Article #137, states that all persons entering the armed forces must have certain parts read and explained to them. Here they are:
 - a. Article #2—Who is subject to the code?
 - (1) All personnel in the service on active duty, you and I
 - (2) Retired personnel who are entitled to receive pay.
 - b. Article #15—Commanding Officers' non-judicial punishment:

This article authorizes Commanding Officers to punish members of their commands for minor infractions of military discipline without a court-martial. Punishments which can be administered by Commanding Officers are as follows:

 - (1) Withholding of privileges for two consecutive weeks
 - (2) Two weeks extra restriction to a specified area

MJ-1&2

Performance of Sentries

1. No other service has the reputation of proficiency, military appearance, discipline and knowledge that is enjoyed by the Marine Corps. You must uphold this position.
2. You must treat persons on your post with firmness, patience, politeness, and respect.
3. You must remember that you are at all times a direct representative of your Commanding Officer and your unit.

- (3) Extra duties for two hours per day for two weeks.
- (4) Reduction to next inferior rank except in the rank of Staff Sergeant (E-6) and above.

- c. Article #31—Compulsory self-incrimination prohibited:

No person, subject to this code, shall compel any person to incriminate himself or to answer any questions, the answer to which may tend to incriminate him. This does not mean that you may remain silent when you are asked about things that happened to you or things that you have personally witnessed, unless your answer will actually incriminate you.

- d. Article #85—Desertion:

No member of the armed forces of the United States may, without proper authority, absent himself from his service, organization or place of duty with intent to remain away permanently. During war, this may be punishable by death.

- e. Article #86—Absence without leave:

No member of the armed forces may, without proper authority, absent himself or remain absent from his appointed place of duty.

This is one of the most serious offenses in the military. Remember the offender always comes back, **always comes back**, and for this reason, there is no profit ever in being absent without leave. Don't run away! You will come back! You become a fugitive when you leave without authority. You remain a fugitive until you

MJ-1&2

UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE

return—a fugitive from the United States of America. Remember that when apprehended by civil authorities, a reward of \$25.00 is paid by the government, which is charged against your pay.

3. These offenses of unauthorized absence are considered so serious that the President, by Executive Order in September 1951, increased the maximum punishment under the Uniform Code of Military Justice for these violations. Here are some of the offenses and their maximum punishments
 - a. Failure to go to, or going from their appointed place of duty.
 - (1) Confinement at hard labor for one month.
 - (2) Forfeiture of 2/3 pay per month for one month.
 - b. Absence from unit, organization or other place of duty.
 - (1) For not more than three days:
 - (a) Confinement at hard labor for one (1) month.
 - (b) Forfeiture of 2/3 pay per month for one (1) month.
 - (2) More than three (3) days but not more than thirty (30) days
 - (a) Confinement at hard labor for six (6) months.
 - (b) Forfeiture of 2/3 pay per month for six (6) months
 - (3) More than thirty (30) days
 - (a) Dishonorable Discharge.
 - (b) Forfeiture of all pay and allowances
 - (c) Confinement at hard labor for one (1) year.

MJ-1&2

1. There are five (5) types of discharges by which you may be separated from the Armed Forces. Here they are:
 - a. Honorable Discharge
 - (1) You can obtain this discharge upon successful completion of your enlistment or upon discharge when not due to misconduct.
 - b. General Discharge
 - (1) Separation under "honorable conditions."
 - (2) Given for inaptitude or complete unsuitability to service life.
 - c. Undesirable Discharge
 - (1) Awarded because of unwanted traits, alcoholism for example.
 - d. Bad Conduct Discharge
 - (1) A punitive discharge given only as a result of court-martial.
 - e. Dishonorable Discharge
 - (1) A punitive discharge given only as a result of court-martial.

NOTE: A Bad Conduct and Dishonorable Discharge may cause the loss of certain civil liberties once enjoyed—some of these privileges which may be denied are voting, buying a house under GI or FHA loan plans, employment by companies engaged in making things for our United States.

MJ-4

UNIFORM CODE OF MILITARY JUSTICE

1. There are three (3) types of court martial by which you may be tried for an offense, depending upon the nature of it. In the order of severity of punishment that you can receive as a result of being found guilty, the courts are: General, Special, and Summary.
2. Here are the characteristics of each court martial:
 - a. General Court Martial
 - (1) Made up of at least five (5) members and a law officer.
 - (2) May award:
 - (a) Death.
 - (b) Dishonorable Discharge.
 - (c) Life imprisonment.
 - (d) Forfeiture of all pay and allowances.
 - (3) If accused is enlisted, he can request enlisted members, in which case, one-third of the court will be enlisted.
 - b. Special Court Martial
 - (1) Made up of at least three (3) members.
 - (2) May award:
 - (a) Bad Conduct Discharge.
 - (b) Six months confinement at hard labor.
 - (c) Forfeiture of two-thirds pay per month, for six months.
 - (d) Reduction to rank of private.
 - (3) As in General Court, an enlisted accused has a right to request enlisted member(s).
 - c. Summary Court Martial:
 - (1) Made up of one (1) officer.
 - (2) May award:
 - (a) Thirty (30) days confinement at hard labor.
 - (b) Restriction to certain specified limits for two months.
 - (c) Forfeiture of two-thirds pay, per month, for one month.
 - (d) Reduction to the next inferior grade.
 - (e) You may refuse trial by this court and request trial by special court. However, you should be forewarned that if convicted by Special Court you can receive a punitive discharge or reduction of more than one rank which can not be awarded by the Summary Court Martial.

MJ-3

NAVY REGULATIONS

2. You are subject to Navy Regulations. They have the force of law because they are supported by the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Here are some of them.
 - a. 1216. Obligation to report offenses
 - (1) All offenses against the code coming under your observation must be reported.
 - b. 1225. Report of communicable diseases
 - (1) You must report the existence or suspicion of diseases to the medical officer
 - c. 1256. Incurring debts
 - (1) You must not contract debts without being able to pay them back.
 - d. 1262. Uniforms, arms, and outfits
 - (1) You must not sell, loan, or give away any of the above property without proper authority.
 - e. 1271. Possession of weapons
 - (1) You must not have concealed on your person any dangerous weapon, instrument or device.

MJ-4



**VITAL
INFORMATION**

INFORMATION LECTURES
PAY AND ALLOWANCES
VISITOR INSTRUCTIONS
HISTORY AND TRADITIONS
CODE OF CONDUCT

AMERICAN HISTORY AND PATRIOTISM

The Declaration of Independence was adopted on 4 July 1776, and is divided into three important parts.

Part one states the fundamental principles of our American Government—that all men are created equal, that each man has the unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that governments are formed to secure these rights; that governments receive their power from the governed, and that the people have the right to alter or change that government if it becomes destructive to these ends.

Part two covers the acts which had been committed by the British against the American colonies.

Part three is the actual Declaration of Independence, ending with a pledge by the signers of their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor in the cause of the United States.

The Declaration of Independence states our philosophy of government and the pledge of our forefathers to support it as the first pillar of our American freedoms.

The Constitution of the United States was adopted in 1787 and signed by the thirteen original states in 1790.

The Constitution basically establishes a government of three branches:

1. Executive—The President
2. Legislative—The Senate and House of Representatives
3. Judicial—The Court system, headed by the Supreme Court.

IL-2/H-1

The three branches are controlled through a system of checks and balances such as a Presidential veto power, a $\frac{2}{3}$ Congressional vote to override a veto, and a Judicial review as to the constitutionality of laws.

The Constitution divides the power between the Federal and State Governments with specific power delegated to Congress, certain power denied the states, and those powers not mentioned belonging to the states.

Finally, the Constitution authorizes Congress to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers granted by the Constitution.

The Constitution contains 23 amendments. The first 10 are called **The Bill of Rights**. These rights state the individual freedoms guaranteed to American citizens; namely, freedom of religion, speech and press, the right to petition to Government, of peaceful assembly, of trial by jury, of counsel and due process of law, to keep and bear arms, and the right to just compensation for private property; freedom from housing soldiers, from unreasonable search and seizure, from self-incrimination and double jeopardy, and from excessive bail, and cruel and unusual punishments.

IL-2/H-1

MARINE CORPS HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

The history of the United States Marine Corps parallels the history of the United States. They were both born in the cauldron of the Revolutionary War and have continued to live for almost two centuries. Our country's flag, her medals, her military decorations, and our Corps' uniforms have grown together to make our history colorful, interesting, and imaginative.

1. Our nation's flag has gone through a series of changes. It started with the many different kinds of group flags, to the Grand Union, the Stars and Stripes, the Fifteen Stars and Fifteen Stripes, until today we have the thirteen stripes and fifty-star flag.

a. The Grand Union was to fly with Marines on their first amphibious landing at Fort Nassau in the Bahama Islands in 1776.

b. Lt. O'Bannon and his Marines flew the Fifteen Stars and Stripes for the first time over the Old World at Derne, Tripoli, in 1805.

c. The flag has four official names: FLAG when it is flying from a staff or used to cover a casket, COLOR when in the hands of troops, STANDARD when flown aboard a vehicle, and the NATIONAL ENSIGN when flying aboard a naval vessel.

d. The flag also has names and sizes: The Storm Flag, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ feet; the Post Flag, 19×10 feet; and the Garrison or Holiday Flag, 38×20 feet.

H-2

e. The flag is raised briskly at 0800 and lowered slowly at sunset.

2. The basic color of the Marines' uniform, "Forest Green," has not changed since 1775. The color was used because it blended so well with the green foliage of the eastern seaboard area of the United States. Our khaki colored uniforms were adopted from the dust-colored uniform the British used in the East India uprising of 1860-1861. The red stripes of the dress blue uniform commemorate the bravery of officers and non-commissioned officers at the battle of Chapultepec in Mexico in 1846.

3. Medals and Decorations:

a. Purple Heart

This was the first medal ever issued by our country. It was issued by General Washington in 1782 for acts of bravery and for being wounded by the enemy. Later it was given only for being wounded.

b. Medal of Honor

This is the highest military award given by our country. It was first issued in 1861 and is for acts of bravery, above and beyond the call of duty.

c. Other medals that are now given for acts of bravery in combat are:

(1) Navy Cross

(2) Silver Star

(3) Bronze Star with Combat V

H-2

d. Campaign Ribbons

Campaign ribbons were authorized in 1905 and can be worn in lieu of medals. Campaign ribbons designate areas and battles participated in by the wearer. Each Marine's personal history is represented by the ribbons he wears.

H-2

MARINE CORPS HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

The period 1900 to 1933 in Marine Corps history found Marines in all parts of the world. During this period many Marines made history by their deeds of valor in fighting for their country.

1. **The Boxer Rebellion.** Marines fought in China in 1900 against a fanatic Chinese anti-foreign group called Boxers. Moving 97 miles in five days from Tientsin to Peking, Marines stormed the seven gates and four walls into Peking. It was during this battle that Private Dan Daly received the Medal of Honor for defending the Legation Wall against 200 Boxer attackers.
2. In the second war with Mexico in 1914, Major Smedley Butler was sent as a spy to Mexico City to search out information concerning rebel activities. For his bravery, Major Butler was awarded the Medal of Honor.
3. The Marines landed in Haiti in 1915 to protect American rights and property. Major Butler and Gunnery Sergeant Dan Daly were among those present. During the battle for Ft. Capois, the only machine gun the Marines had was lost in the river. Dan Daly recovered the gun under enemy fire and for this received his second Medal of Honor. Smedley Butler also earned his second Medal of Honor during this time in the attack on the strong enemy Fort "Riviere."

4 World War I

- a. Was to have been a war to end all wars
 - b. Marine participation consisted of 5th and 6th Regiments, and 6th Machine Gun Battalion. These units were known as the 4th Marine Brigade.
 - c. Marines for their determination and valor in combat were nicknamed "Devil Dogs" by Germans.
 - d. General Lejeune, later to become our 13th Commandant, became the first United States Marine Corps general to command an Army Division.
5. After World War I, Marines performed such duties as guarding the U.S. mails and fighting bandits in Nicaragua and Haiti. It was during these campaigns that the first close air support mission was flown and wounded were evacuated by air. During these campaigns, another famous Marine emerges. His name is Lewis (Chesty) Puller. As a corporal, he and three other men killed 27 enemy in their own camp. For this action he received his first Navy Cross. A short time later Puller, now a 2nd Lt., won his second Navy Cross when he led an attack on an enemy ambush. And he went on to win three more Navy Crosses.

H-4

MARINE CORPS HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

The period 1775 to 1900 was a very colorful era in Marine Corps history. We find that it was during this period that the Corps was founded, our blue uniform came into existence, and the words for the Marine Hymn were born. Here are some important facts we should know about our Corps that came into being during this time:

1. 10 November 1775—The Marine Corps was born through action of the Continental Congress which authorized the forming of two battalions of Marines. Our birthday is 10 November each year, just like your birthdate.
2. Tun Tavern, Philadelphia, was the first recruiting office and its owner, Robert Mullin, was made the first honorary captain and first recruiting officer.
3. Samuel Nicholas was appointed to rank of captain and was the first Commandant.
4. First amphibious landing was made 3 March, 1776, at Ft. Nassau in the Bahama Islands during Revolutionary War Period.
5. Captain John Paul Jones had Marines aboard the "Bon Homme Richard" when he captured the "Serapis," a British man of war. The year was 1779.
6. Lt. Presley O'Bannon with seven Marines and 436 Greek soldiers, Arab camel and mule drivers and Mameluke warriors attacked and seized the fort at Derne, Tripoli. This attack was made after a 600-mile trip across the Libyan Desert which took 37 days. The attack was made against 800 defenders. In appreciation for services rendered, Lt. O'Bannon was presented a "sword with Mameluke hilt," similar to the Marine Corps officer's sword of today. From this battle also came the line in the Marine Hymn, "To the Shores of Tripoli."
7. During the War of 1812, Marines served aboard "Old Ironsides" (U.S.S. Constitution) as well as at Ft. McHenry where the "Star Spangled Banner" was written.
8. The Florida Indian war in 1834 found our Commandant, Archibald Henderson, personally leading his Marines into the swampland. This Commandant remained in office for 39 years, the longest period for any Marine Commandant.
9. During the Mexican-American war of 1846, Marines stormed the "Halls of Montezuma" and a fortress called "Chapultepec." From this battle, we derived the red stripe on the blue trousers of enlisted and officer uniforms.
10. 1868—The present Marine Corps emblem was adopted.
11. "The Marines have landed and the situation is well in hand" was the message cabled from Panama to Washington in 1895 after Marines had landed to preserve order and discipline in the Canal Zone.

H-3

DEMOCRACY VS. COMMUNISM

1. Communism got its first big start in Russia in 1917 during the Russian Revolution. In 1921, Communism took over in Russia with a reign of terror and violence.
2. What pure Communism promises and actually gives are two different pictures—as different as black and white.

PROMISES—A classless society—no restrictions, no poverty, a working man's paradise, equality of everyone in all things.

FACTS—There is a definite class society ranging from top party officials to slaves. There are restrictions on everything—it is really a dictatorship by the Communist Party.

Poverty is widespread in Communist countries—frequently with starvation diets and squalid living conditions.

A man must work where he is told and produce a quota.

The only equality is the knowledge that you can share in terror, misery, and a black future.

The goal of Communism is World Domination.

3. In comparison to Communism, Democracy gives a man an opportunity to work as he pleases—where he pleases; the right of a free and secret ballot; the right to own his home; a judicial system that is fair and equal. Most important of all he can believe what he wants; he can worship God when, where, and how he wants.
This, in a nutshell, is a comparison between Democracy and Communism.
4. The way to protect your democracy, and thus your freedoms, is to use your freedom of speech, of religion, your right to vote, and above all, to be proud you are an American who knows what America is all about, and are willing to fight for it.

IL-4

MARINE CORPS HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

1. World War II started for the United States at 0700 on 7 December 1941 with the infamous attack on the United States Fleet at Pearl Harbor.
2. World War II, the Marines' war in the Pacific, found the Corps with a force in readiness to serve the United States.
3. Years prior to World War II—1934 to 1941.
 - a. Marines like Major Earl Ellis foresaw the future in the thirties and alerted the Corps to the possibility of a war with Japan. His foresight helped form the Fleet Marine Force on 8 December 1933, giving the United States an amphibious assault landing force.
4. Operations in the Pacific.
 - a. The Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941, and inflicted heavy damage to the American fleet and bases there.
 - b. The combat of Wake, Midway and Guam were defensive in nature. The overwhelming Japanese forces seized Wake and Guam from the small garrisons of United States Marines after a bitter struggle.
 - c. The first major offensive action against the Japanese by Marines took place on the morning of 7 August 1942 at Guadalcanal. From then on, the Marine offensive seized parts of the Russell and New Georgia Islands; Bougainville, Tarawa, Cape Gloucester, several of the Marshall Islands, Saipan, Guam and Tinian in the Marianas Islands, Pelelieu, Iwa Jima, and finally Okinawa.
 - d. Two atomic bombs dropped on the 6th and 9th of August 1945, hastened the Japanese surrender. The Japanese surrendered on 16 August 1945.
3. The years between World War II and the Korean War (1945 to 1950) found the Corps with specific functions enacted into law by the National Security Act of 1947. These were, first, to be a force-in-readiness for service with the fleet; second, to develop amphibious techniques; and third, to be prepared for any other duty that the President might direct. During this period, the helicopter assault or vertical envelopment was developed as a means of providing mobility and dispersion in modern warfare, and has been accepted as doctrine in Marine Corps tactics.

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sion fought its way up through central Korea across the 38th parallel. In late summer the Division completed its offensive phase of the Korean War near the north rim of the Punch Bowl. Peace talks then followed and the war became defensive with large scale patrol actions. The Division moved to the western front and took up defensive positions north of Seoul. Here many bloody battles for combat outposts took place on Dagmar, The Hook, Bunker Hill, and others.

4. The Korean Armistice was signed on 27 July 1953, but Marines occupied defensive positions on the battle-scarred hills for two more years. In April 1955, the 1st Marine Division was relieved and it returned to the United States; however, the UN forces remain today in defensive positions facing the Communists across the 38th parallel. The 3rd Marine Division on Okinawa is ready and on call for any action against any foe.

H-7&8

MARINE CORPS HISTORY AND TRADITIONS

At the outbreak of the Korean War, the United States Marine Corps lived up to its reputation established in World War II and in its previous history, by its immediate response to General MacArthur's urgent call for Marines.

1. The 1st Provisional Brigade arrived in Korea, and on 7 August 1950 launched a counter-attack on the North Korean forces, which saved the Pusan Perimeter. The Brigade then became part of the 1st Marine Division which made an amphibious landing at Inchon on 15 September 1950, and fought to the city of Seoul, the South Korean capital. The city fell in two (2) days of fighting, and the entire North Korean army began a hasty retreat from everywhere in South Korea.
2. The Division then made another amphibious landing at Wonsan, and drove against scattered Korean and Chinese Communist foes to the Chosin Reservoir. Here the Division was surrounded by eight Chinese divisions when the Chinese Communists launched their massive counter offensive in late November, 1950. The Chinese objective was the total destruction of the 1st Marine Division.

The Division, supported by Marine and Navy air, fought an epic battle to Hamhung against many thousands of Communists, severe cold and mountainous terrain. In our attack towards the sea we took our wounded and dead and the bulk of our equipment.

3. Operations "Killer" and "Ripper" followed in the spring of 1951 to destroy the combined Communist Chinese and North Korean forces. During this time the 1st Marine Division

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RIFLE

M14

STOPPAGES, IMMEDIATE ACTION, REAR SIGHT
MECHANICS AND SAFETY PRECAUTIONS, M-14

1. A **stoppage** is the failure in the cycle of operation of your rifle and it can be caused by:
 - a. Faulty ammunition
 - b. Faulty magazine
 - c. Faulty operation (malfunction) of a mechanical part of the rifle
2. If your rifle stops firing when you don't want it to, you must take **immediate action**. This may be in two phases:
 - a. 1st Phase—Pull operating rod to rear, palm up; release, re-aim, and attempt to fire. If the rifle fails to fire, go to the second phase as outlined below:
 - b. 2nd Phase—
 - (1) Make a quick but detailed inspection of the rifle by eye.
 - (2) Then do these things:
 - (a) Take the rifle from your shoulder.
 - (b) Examine the receiver throughout the next step to see what happens.
 - (c) Pull the operating rod handle slowly to the rear and check what is in the chamber, what is being extracted, what is being ejected, and if the primer of the round has a mark on it.
 - (d) Observe the stoppage.
 - (e) Treat the stoppage and continue to fire.

A good way to remember this procedure is to remember the first letter of each step. **TEPOT**.

3. Rear Sight Mechanics
 - a. The rear sights of your rifle should always be all the way down and centered unless you are cleaning or firing your rifle.

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- a. Consider that every weapon is loaded.
- b. Inspect the weapon for a live round before doing anything else.
- c. Inspect bore for obstruction before firing.

Your rifle is not safe unless you do these things every time you handle it.

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- b. If your sights are too tight, or oily, check with your Drill Instructor or the range armorer for correcting or adjustment.
- c. How your sights work.
 - (1) If you raise the rear sight, this will cause you to raise the muzzle of the rifle to maintain a correct sight alignment, which will raise the strike of the bullet on the target.
 - (2) If you lower the rear sight, this will cause you to lower the muzzle of the rifle to maintain a correct sight alignment, which will lower the strike of the bullet on the target.
 - (3) If you move the rear sight to the right, you must move the muzzle of your rifle to the right to maintain a correct sight alignment and this will cause the strike of the bullet to move to the right on the target.
 - (4) If you move the rear sight to the left, you must move the muzzle of your rifle to the left to maintain a correct sight alignment and this will cause the strike of the bullet to move to the left on the target.
- d. During your qualification with the rifle, don't feel that the sights cannot be changed. Use those sights to shoot the score you are capable of doing.

4. **Safety Precautions**—You must observe these safety precautions all the time:

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FUNCTIONING, M-14 RIFLE

1. The functioning of your rifle is important to you because:
 - a. It develops your confidence in your own rifle by understanding how and why it operates.
 - b. It gives you the knowledge to prevent and/or reduce stoppages which may occur during firing.
 - c. It gives you the knowledge to handle and use the rifle safely.
 - d. It gives you the knowledge to practice proper care and cleaning of your rifle.
2. You must understand how your rifle operates in semi-automatic operation. Here is how it works.
 - a. **Feeding**—a round forced in the path of the bolt.
 - b. **Chambering**—a round is moved into the chamber from the magazine by the bolt.
 - c. **Locking**—when the bolt is fully closed
 - d. **Firing**—occurs when the firing pin strikes the primer of the bullet.
 - e. **Unlocking**—occurs after the round is fired and the locking lugs of the bolt are disengaged from the locking recesses of the receiver
 - f. **Extracting**—pulling the empty cartridge from the chamber.
 - g. **Ejecting**—throwing the empty cartridge out of and away from the receiver.
 - h. **Cocking**—occurs when the hammer is forced into proper position by the bolt as it moves to the rear and is ready for the next round.
3. You must know and understand the functioning of the parts of the firing mechanism assembly that are listed below:

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- a. **Sear**—the sear catches the rear hammer hooks, holding the hammer to the rear while the trigger is being held to the rear by the shooter in semi-automatic fire. The trigger must be released to the forward position before the sear will release the rear hammer hooks.
- b. **Trigger Lugs**—the trigger lugs engaged in the hammer hooks keep the hammer in the rear position after the trigger is released to the forward position.
- c. **Trigger**—when the trigger is moved to the rear again, the trigger lugs are disengaged from the hammer hooks and the hammer is released.
- d. **Hammer**—the hammer moves forward under pressure of the hammer spring and strikes the tongue of the firing pin.
- e. Does your rifle have a safety?—Your rifle really has two safeties in one. One, the **trigger block**, prevents the trigger from going forward and releasing the hammer. The second safety is the hammer notch on the safety. This notch engages the safety lug on the hammer and prevents the hammer from going forward.
4. Your rifle has the capability of automatic fire by the installation of a selector on the right side of the receiver just below the rear sight. The important thing to know about this feature is that the rifle will fire continually as long as you depress the trigger to the rear and do not run out of ammunition. Although your rifle can be made to fire automatically, you will normally fire it one shot at a time. This one shot business is the important part of your training while you are a recruit. It is being emphasized in your training.
1. In disassembly and assembly of your rifle, follow these golden rules:
- Clear your weapon prior to disassembly and always check your rifle for easy movement of parts after assembly.
 - Never use force during disassembly and assembly.
 - During disassembly the removal of parts should be placed in sequence to aid in easier assembly.
2. Disassembly procedure for normal maintenance and daily cleaning.
- Remove the magazine, clear your weapon and place the safety in the safe position, sights down and barrel to your left.
 - Remove the firing mechanism assembly by grasping the trigger guard near the latch, then applying outward and upward pressure until the assembly is dislodged from the barrel and receiver group.
 - Separate the stock group from the barrel and receiver group.
 - The barrel and receiver group should not be further disassembled, unless required.
3. Your rifle is now disassembled into the three main groups.
- For more thorough cleaning for such things as inspections, it is necessary to disassemble the rifle further. This is done by taking the barrel and receiver group and:
- Remove the connector assembly (do not bend)
 - Remove the operating rod spring and guide. (Use care in removal of the spring. It is under tension and if not carefully handled, it will slip out of your hand and spread parts all over.)
 - Remove the operating rod.
 - Remove the bolt.

R-4

R-2

MECHANICAL TRAINING, M-14 RIFLE

1. Background

- Standards established by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, of which the United States is a member, made 30 caliber ammunition obsolete, and therefore our M-1 rifle became obsolete.
 - The 7.62 millimeter round, having been adopted as the standard caliber for all NATO small arms weapons, required the developing of a new rifle and machine gun for the Armed Forces of the United States.
 - The M 14 rifle was adopted by the U.S. Armed Forces as the best one using 7.62 millimeter ammunition.
2. You must remember these things about your rifle:
- Name—U.S. Rifle, 7.62 millimeter, M-14.
 - Weight fully loaded—10.32 pounds
 - Weight without mag.—9.25 pounds
 - Maximum effective range—500 yards
 - Chamber pressure—50,000 lbs per square inch
 - Muzzle velocity—2,800 feet per second
 - Overall length of rifle—44.14"
 - Length of barrel (includes chamber)—22.0"
 - Your rifle number is 493021.

3. Here are some more things you must remember about your rifle:

a. Description:

7.62 millimeter, magazine fed, gas operated, air cooled, semi-automatic, shoulder weapon. It can be converted to automatic operation with the rotation of the selector if it is attached to your rifle.

b. Rate of Fire:

- Cyclic rate of fire, 700-750 rounds per minute
- Maximum Rate of Fire
 - Semi-Automatic, 40-60 rounds per minute
 - Automatic, 120-150 rounds per minute
- Maximum Effective (well aimed) Rate of Fire
 - Semi-Automatic, 20-30 rounds per minute
 - Automatic, 40-60 rounds per minute
 - Sustained Rate of Fire, 8-10 rounds per minute

4. Your rifle is now field stripped. Further disassembly is only necessary after you have fired your rifle. To do this, continue to disassemble the barrel and receiver group as follows:

- Remove the gas cylinder plug.
- Remove the gas piston (do not damage the rings).
- Remove the gas cylinder lock.
- Remove the gas cylinder (do not damage the threads on the barrel).
- Remove the front band.
- Remove the hand guard (remove by sliding forward—do not clamp off or on).

5. This is the extent that you may disassemble your rifle. To assemble your rifle, put the parts back into your rifle in the reverse order from the disassembly steps.

- Replace handguard (slide it into its recesses on the barrel—do not clamp it on).
- Replace the front band (do not strip the threads on the barrel).
- Replace the gas cylinder.
- Replace the gas cylinder lock (do not cross thread)
- Replace the gas piston (make sure it is fully seated with the small end protruding from the rear of the gas cylinder).
- Replace the gas cylinder plug (use combination tool and tighten only wrist tight—do not force).
- Replace the bolt.
- Replace the operating rod.
- Replace the operating rod spring and guide (once again, use caution with the operating rod spring).
- Replace the connector assembly (do not bend).

R-1

R-2

6. Assembly of the three main groups:
 - a. Replace the stock group on the barrel and receiver group.
 - b. Replace the firing mechanism assembly (make sure the the guide rib on the trigger housing is fully seated before it is locked in place. Do not force the trigger guard—check why if it will not lock easily.)
 - c. Replace the magazine.
 - d. Check the weapon for easy movement of parts.

R-2

CARE AND CLEANING, M-14

1. Your rifle is the finest and most dependable weapon that has ever been placed in the hands of Marines. In order for it to be dependable and accurate in combat, you must give it careful daily care and cleaning. Always check the rifle to make sure it is clear before starting to clean it.
 - a. Wipe the outside metal parts of your rifle with a dry clean rag. Use the cleaning rod with a clean dry patch on the bore. Apply a light coat of oil to all the metal parts, including the bore, with the exception of the gas system. Apply linseed oil to the wood and work it in.
 - b. Daily cleaning before firing on the rifle range: Remove the light coat of oil from bore and chamber. Lightly oil the metal parts that do not touch the ammunition or are in the gas system. Lubriplate lightly the metal parts that move in grooves, recesses, or that rotate or turn on other metal parts.
 - c. Daily cleaning after firing on the rifle range: Use a patch dipped in bore cleaner and swab the bore; then use the metal bore brush in the bore several times. Use the chamber brush in the chamber. Use dry patches until both chamber and bore are clean. Wipe clean with oil and patches all the metal parts of the rifle, and then apply a light coat of oil to all the metal exterior and interior parts of the rifle. Apply a light coat of oil to the bore with an oily patch. Add linseed oil to the wood parts and work it in.
 - d. After the final day of firing on the rifle range, do these things:
 - (1) For three consecutive days, clean your rifle in the following manner:
 - (2) Field strip your rifle. Clean the bore and chamber with bore cleaner and then dry with patches. Remove all lubriplate from the rifle. Clean the gas cylinder, piston, face of bolt with bore cleaner and exterior surfaces with an oily patch. Put a light coat of linseed oil on the stock and rub it in.
2. Never use any type of abrasive on the metal of your rifle. It is not because you will destroy the weapon. It is because you will remove the dark color of the metal (bluing) which protects it from rust. Your rifle is blued to prevent shining in moonlight and during daylight. Your weapon is already camouflaged for your protection. Don't remove it!

R-2